

The committee proceeded to consider the third paragraph of the 4th article.

Mr. J. Randolph. Under another paragraph, part of the testimony has been read, but the following should be added:

Mr. Hay says, "The counsel, who associated with me, in Callender's defence, attempted to address the jury on the unconstitutionality of the law, on which the indictment was founded. They were interrupted, and obliged by Mr. Chafe, if not ordered, to sit down. I then addressed Mr. Chafe himself, with a view, to satisfy him, that I had a right to discuss this point before the jury. I told him that what I was then about to say, was intended for the court alone. He interrupted me; he asked some question which was answered: in a very short time, after I had resumed my argument, I was interrupted again, by Mr. Chafe. How often I was interrupted I know not, but I was interrupted, rudely interrupted several times. Having seen in the course of this trial what I had never felt before, having felt what I never felt before, and what I certainly expect never to feel again, and being impressed with a belief that Mr. Chafe was determined to silence me, if he could, my mind was overwhelmed by conflicting sentiments, and I quitted the bar, my client and the court."

When the question was about to be put on agreeing to the whole of the 4th article.

Mr. Mott rose and remarked that he was not here when the committee on this subject reported at the last session, and of course did not get a copy of the evidence, he had however seen a part thereof in the newspapers, and examined so much of the subject as to have satisfied him, that it was proper to vote in favour of two of the articles, to wit: the first and third, but as he had not an opportunity since coming to this place of comparing the articles of impeachment with the testimony on which were founded, and since he could not make up his mind in hearing the evidence partially read, and as the House have refused to put it off for a short time, and he was not allowed to make the examination for himself, he was obliged to inform the committee, that he was not satisfied to vote in favour of the 4th article, whereas he had been allowed time he might join a vote with the majority.

Mr. Nicholson said all the evidence on the subject of this article had not been read, he would therefore read it himself as the clerk was indisposed with a hoarseness—He read the following:

"The additional deposition of Philip Norborne Nicholas taken before George Wythe and Joseph Scott, Esquires, under the authority of the House of Representatives of the United States."

"The said Nicholas being asked by the said commissioners what was the general department and manner of Judge Chafe during the trial of James Thompson Callender, answers—

"The general department and manner of Mr. Chafe during the said trial, appeared to the said Nicholas to be marked with great violence and precipitation; and that Judge Chafe manifested a solicitude for the conviction of the prisoner, which, in the estimation of said Nicholas, was improper in a judge sitting in a criminal prosecution.—The said Nicholas further states, that the department of Judge Chafe to the counsel, who appeared for Callender, was rude and overbearing, and calculated to prevent that full and free defence, without which it is impossible for them to do justice to their client."

PHILIP NORBORNE NICHOLAS.
Richmond, Feb. 7, 1840.

"The additional deposition of George Hay, who being asked what were the manners and deportment of Samuel Chafe, during the trial of James Thompson Callender, deposes and says,

"That it appeared to him at the time of the trial, and he yet believes that the manners of Mr. Chafe were intentionally rude and insolent. The deponent thought and still thinks, that Mr. Chafe was determined that Callender should, if possible, be convicted; and that to accomplish this purpose, he endeavored to intimidate, to depress, and to silence his counsel. He interrupted them frequently, with wanton rudeness. He ordered one, if not more, of them to sit down. He charged them with advancing doctrines which they knew to be illegal, and which they advanced, he said, only to deceive and mislead the populace.—The patience of the deponent was at length exhausted, and he quitted the court and the cause, under a belief that further exertions would only tend to cover himself with still greater shame, to subject him to still greater humiliation."

"The deponent believes that there did not escape from him during the trial, a word or gesture, that could have given offence to the judge. The conduct of his associates, he believes, equally guarded: he does not therefore ascribe the insolence of Mr. Chafe to irritation, occasioned by the conduct of the bar."

"The deponent is under no apprehension, that his judgment has been much misled, by the circumstances attending his own situation. He knows, and can now name men, whose politics then differed from his own, who expressed their abhorrence of Mr. Chafe's conduct in terms as strong as language affords.—In fact the public mind was very much excited, and apprehensions were entertained by many, that some serious disturbance might take place. Mr. Munroe, then governor of Virginia, was so completely convinced of the danger, that he not only earnestly recommended moderation and forbearance to those who were daily crowding about him, but kept his eye constantly on the capital, that he might be ready to command the peace at the first appearance of commotion.—To him Mr. Chafe is probably indebted for the safety of his person during his residence in Richmond."

"The solicitude of Mr. Monroe to preserve order, arose from a just and unconnected view of Mr. Chafe. The character of the state, he observed, had never been tarnished by any opposition to the laws, or any outrage on persons clothed with its authority. The preservation of this character at that period, (May 1839) was in his estimation a matter of infinite importance, he therefore urged and intreated those, whom he supposed might come into collision with the Judge, to be patient, under every outrage."

GEORGE HAY.
Richmond, Feb. 7, 1840.

The question was taken on the 4th article and carried without a division.

The fifth article was then taken into consideration.

Mr. J. Randolph stated the circumstances upon which this article was grounded: by the 3rd section of the act of Congress establishing the judicial Courts of the United States, it is provided that for any crime or offence against the United States the offender shall be arrested, imprisoned, or bailed, agreeably to the usual mode of process in the state where such offender may be found; and it is provided by the laws of Virginia, printed in a volume commonly called the Revised Code of 1794, that the manner of proceeding against persons charged with crimes shall be in one of the two modes, the

first in capital cases such as treason or felony, the second in cases not capital. The Virginia Laws authorize expressly the issuing of a Capias on which the body of an offender may be taken and committed to close custody in the first species of offence. In the other case, that is of offences not capital, this process is not warranted by our laws, which require a different process, viz: a summons, which the court may order the clerk to issue returnable to the next ensuing court. In the case of Callender who was presented and indicted for a crime not capital, the circuit court did issue the process which is only warranted in capital cases. To convince the committee on these points, he read the 3rd section of the Law of Virginia, page 110, respecting the trial and punishment of crimes, and also section 28, page 112. From these regulations he said there could not remain a shadow of doubt that the process which was issued against Callender, by order of the circuit court, and which annexed to the articles of impeachment, and which commands the marshal of the Virginia district, to arrest the body of J. T. Callender, and bring him forthwith before the judges of the court, was illegal, being contrary to the laws of Virginia, and of course contrary to the laws of the United States.

The question was taken on adopting the 5th article, and carried 71 voting in the affirmative, and 30 in the negative.

The sixth article under consideration.

Mr. J. Randolph said the law of Virginia, relative to this point having just been read, he would only point to the words which are repeated from that law by the article of impeachment, they evince that the authority of Congress as well as the laws of the State of Virginia had been both disregarded and contemned.

On the question to agree to the sixth article the committee divided, there being 70 in its favor and 22 against it; it was carried.

The seventh article before the committee.

Mr. J. Randolph said it was extracted almost word for word from the deposition of George Read, Attorney for Delaware district; the deposition is as follows:

"First. To the first interrogatory this deponent faith that he was present in the character of district attorney of the United States of America, in and for the Delaware district, at a circuit court of the United States, holden at New Castle, on the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth days of June, one thousand eight hundred, in and for the said district, by and before Samuel Chafe, one of the judges of the supreme court of the said United States, and Gunning Bedford, district judge of the United States aforesaid, for the said district."

"Second. To the second interrogatory this deponent faith, that he was present in court on the first day of the said court, mentioned in this deponent's answer to the first interrogatory, when the grand jury then and there attending, after having received a charge from the said Samuel Chafe as presiding judge, retired to their room, and also when they returned to the bar of the said court."

"Third. To the third interrogatory this deponent faith, that the grand jury, through their foreman, upon being asked by the clerk the question stated in the first interrogatory, did answer, that they had found no bills of indictment nor had any presentments to make."

"Fourth. To the fourth interrogatory this deponent faith, that the said Samuel Chafe, did, on receiving the answer from the grand jury, mentioned in the deponent's answer to the third interrogatory, observe to that body in his hearing—"That he had been informed or heard, a highly seditious temper or disposition had manifested in the state of Delaware, among a certain class of people, particularly in New Castle county, and more particularly in the town of Wilmington, where lived a most seditious printer, unrestrained by any principle of virtue, and regardless of social order.—That the name of this printer was" (here the learned judge paused for a moment and then observed)—"Perhaps it might be assuming too much to mention the name of this person, but it becomes your special duty, and you must enquire diligently into this matter." That although this deponent will not undertake to say that every word as here set forth is precisely what the honorable judge expressed; yet he is perfectly convinced that the language is for the most part, what was used by the said judge, and the ideas conveyed by him at the time, precisely what the context imports."

"Fifth. To the fifth interrogatory, this deponent faith, that several members of the grand jury on the behalf of themselves and their brethren, did as soon as the said judge had closed the observations detailed in the answer to the fourth interrogatory, then and there earnestly request the court to dismiss them from further attendance on that duty, mentioning to the court, as a reason for the request, that they were generally farmers, and it being the season of harvest, their personal attention was most requisite on their farms—to which the judge replied, "that the business to which he had called their attention, was of a most urgent and pressing nature and must be attended to, that he could not therefore discharge them until the ensuing day, when further information should be communicated to them on the subject; he had referred to"—or words to that effect—but this deponent did not at the time hear the judge say that he detaining the grand jury was for examining a file of papers published by the said printer."

On the question to agree to the seventh article, it was carried without a division.

The eighth article under consideration.

Mr. Mott rose to move an amendment, which was to strike out the words declaring that the House "fixed to itself the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any further articles or other accusation or impeachment against the said Samuel Chafe"—and further, that part which saved to the House "the right of applying to any such articles, impeachment or accusation, which shall be exhibited to them." It seemed to him unfair that the House should reserve such a right to themselves, if there is anything more with which he ought to be charged, it ought to be now brought forward, and the accused should be informed at once how far we mean to go, in order to enable him the better to make his defence.

Mr. J. Randolph hoped the gentleman (Mr. Mott) would not insist on the amendment. He believed the article stood very well as it was; but if it be faulty, it has however one thing in its favor: it is fortified by precedent, which is of some importance in cases of this nature. He hoped the gentleman who was a decided friend of the American people, and of the rights of this House, did not wish to abridge the liberties of the one, or the privileges of the other, as they had been granted by the people, and had been received by us from our predecessors. He hoped it was not intended that our powers should be less than those who sat here before us, and yet the amendment would be a tacit avowal that they were wrong in making this reservation, in the case of the impeachment of Blount, and that we ourselves were wrong in so doing, in the case of Judge Pickens. He trusted the House would not agree to the amendment, if it was perilled by the gentleman.

Mr. Mott. If precedents are wrong, they ought not to be our guides, and if we have such precedents, the sooner we establish new ones on other principles the better. He thought it cruel, as well as unjust, to bring new articles of impeachment against a man when on his trial: a sudden attack when a man is unprepared, may defeat the best talents and convict an innocent man. He concluded, if the House had a design to bring other articles, they ought to do so at the present time; but if they had not a design, he would ask why do you reserve a power you do not mean to exercise? He knew it was the practice to make this reservation, and had seen it in Jersey, but for all that he thought it improper and unjust.

The question on adopting the amendment was taken and lost.

The question was next taken on agreeing to the eighth article, and carried in the affirmative. There were for it seventy six members, which are more than a majority of the whole House.

Mr. Elliott. Mr. Chairman, as I have voted in opposition to every one of the articles, and shall of course

vote in the negative when they are considered in the aggregate, it is indispensably necessary that I should make a few observations, in order to rescue myself from the imputation of voting, on this occasion, in a different manner from what I did at the last session; although I am already sufficiently justified to my own conscience.

My cool judgment tells me that were I to vote in favor of the present impeachment, in its present form I should forfeit in my own estimation that political character as a republican, which it has been the study of my life to acquire and preserve, and which has hitherto secured me the confidence of a people as truly republican as ever have existed in any age or nation. It is upon republican principles that I oppose the report. At the last session I declared myself in favor of the impeachment so far only as related to the conduct of Judge Chafe upon the trial of James Thompson Callender. I considered the conduct of the judge upon that occasion as amounting to a denial of important constitutional privileges to Callender, the privileges of compulsory process for witnesses, and of trial by an impartial jury of his country; and had the committee taken that strong ground, I must have given it my support. They have, however, abandoned it; and I am decidedly of opinion that if the conduct of the judge did not amount to a violation of the constitution, it ought to be considered as a mere error in judgment. And for errors of judgment a magistrate is not impeachable.

It is not upon any trifling or minute distinction between form and substance that I found my objections to the second and third articles, but upon what I consider as strong and solid ground. But to the fourth article there are a variety of objections. After having stated in the second and third articles, every thing which it was necessary to state, when the strong ground of the constitution was abandoned, we are presented with the blackest catalogue of judicial crimes that has ever been invented. This article will forever form a phenomenon in the history of impeachments, and command admiration by its wonderful display of the powers of invention, amplification, and embellishment. Never have I been more completely convinced that genius is capable of creating any thing whatever; that it possesses even magic powers. We are here presented with a stupendous pyramid of judicial guilt, of which *manipuli iniquitatis* forms the pedestal, and *indocile sollicitudo* constitutes the apex. Judge Chafe is accused of manifest injustice, partiality, intemperance, rudeness, vexation, solicitude, &c. &c. If this horrid list of the crimes of a judge is to be crowned by "solicitude," if "solicitude" is to swell the list of new transgressions; I must still be permitted to believe that its decency or indecency has very little connexion with the essence of its criminality. Besides, the conduct of the judge was different at different stages of the trial, and were I to consider his supposed solicitude as criminal, I could not consider the report as consistent with truth unless amended so as to read in this manner—"In manifesting, in the early part of the trial, an indecent solicitude, and, at its later stages, a very decent solicitude, for the conviction of the prisoner, &c. Solicitude is a mere mental operation. Had the judge displayed an anxiety to save the prisoner, he might with equal propriety have been impeached as guilty of sympathy or pity."

I cannot vote for the last article without a violation of my political principles. I do not believe that the expression of political opinion is a crime in a republican government. I have repeatedly declared that I considered it improper in a judge to read political lectures from the bench; and I have also had frequent opportunities, both on former and recent occasions, of expressing my conviction that judicial officers ought not to be punished for declaring their political opinions. We ought not ourselves to practice what we reprobate in others, and it is always desirable to carry our own theories into practice.

With these powerful considerations, others of a different nature have naturally mingled themselves, in my own mind, while reflecting upon this important subject. Is there no danger that the feeling and views of party have, imperceptibly to ourselves, involved themselves with our reflections, and that they will improperly influence our conduct? For myself I am disposed to look upon a member of our highest judicial tribunal, upon whom, with correct motives, such an irrepressible torrent of public opinion is precipitated, with a favorable eye. It is our duty to endeavor to realize the ancient ideal of the blindness of justice. Let us be blind as it respects the man, blind to his political opinions, but eagle eyed as it respects his crimes. The pure fountain of justice ought not to be polluted with a single muddy particle of the spirit of party.

I have said enough to explain my sentiments and views upon this subject, and I will not trouble the committee with a repetition of any of my arguments at the last session.

Mr. Nicholson enquired of the Chairman whether it would be in order to move an amendment to any of the articles now they have been severally agreed to.

Gen. Farnum (chairman) said the amendments might be moved in the House on agreeing to the report of the committee of the whole or in the committee by a vote to reconsider.

Mr. J. Randolph thought it of importance that if amendments were necessary they should be brought forward in committee of the whole, to give gentlemen an opportunity of fuller discussion. In the House members were trammelled by the rule permitting them only to speak twice on the same question, but here we are free to discuss and debate at pleasure.—If an amendment is wished, he would move to reconsider the first article.—And he did move it.

It was carried without opposition.

Mr. Nicholson then observed that part of the misconduct of Judge Chafe which was complained of, had taken place previous to the trial. He would therefore move to make it read by the insertion of the words in *italic* "the said Samuel Chafe antecedent to and on the trial of John Fries" so as to cover the whole ground.

Carried.

Mr. Nicholson proposed a similar amendment to the fourth article. "That the conduct of the said Samuel Chafe was marked during the whole course of the said trial as well as antecedent thereto," with manifest injustice, partiality and intemperance."

The amendment was lost.

After some desultory conversation it was agreed that the amendment to the first article be altered, by inserting the words in *relation thereto*, instead of those in *italic*, and a similar amendment was agreed to in the fourth article.

The committee of the whole rose and reported the articles as amended.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5.

The articles of impeachment against Judge Chafe were brought in enrolled.

Mr. Crawford from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, stated the necessity of making some provision for carrying into execution the 10th article of the Spanish treaty, which related to vessels forced into the ports of the United States by force of weather, providing for the remission of duties upon entry, and that they may reload their cargoes on other bottoms to foreign ports without being subjected to duties; whereupon it was ordered that the committee have leave to report a bill on this subject.

The House resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, viz: the appointment of managers to conduct the impeachment of Samuel Chafe one of the associate justices of the United States, and having directed that the number should consist of seven the House proceeded to ballot for the same and upon examining the ballots the following five members were elected having a majority of the whole number of votes, viz:

Mr. J. Randolph,
Mr. Rodney,
Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Early,
Mr. Bayle, and
Mr. Nelson.

The House then proceeded to ballot for the seventh manager, and it appearing that Mr. G. W. CAMPBELL had the plurality of votes given in, but not a majority.

Mr. Speaker, supposing that the rule of the House in the case of committees chosen by ballot was applicable

to that of managers, declared Mr. G. W. CAMPBELL duly chosen.

A conversation arose respecting the precedents on this subject, in which it was apparent that on all former occasions a majority of the votes had been given in favor of each manager; but this appeared in the influence of the impeachment of Judge Pickens rather than from the recollection of gentlemen who spoke on the subject than from the Journal. Mr. Speaker had not recollected how the election was conducted, but he should not regret an appeal to the House on his decision.

Mr. J. Randolph impressed with respectful sentiments of the understanding and integrity of the Speaker, would be the last man to appeal from his decision; but for the purpose of preventing what either has heretofore taken place, or what may hereafter take place, in case of such decisions involving the House or individual members in very unpleasant situations, he would move an appeal to the House from the decision of the chair.

The question was immediately taken and twenty five voted in favor of the Speaker's decision, fifty voted against it, of consequence the decision was reversed.

And the House proceeded to ballot a third time, but no member had a majority.

At a fourth ballot the result was the same.

On the fifth ballot Mr. G. W. Campbell had a majority, and was declared to be duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson it was Resolved, That the articles agreed to by this House to be exhibited in the name of themselves and all the people of the United States, against Samuel Chafe in maintenance of their impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors be carried to the Senate by the managers appointed to conduct the said impeachment.

It was also resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate to inform them that this House have appointed managers to conduct the impeachment against Samuel Chafe and have directed the said managers to carry the Senate the articles agreed upon by the House to be exhibited in maintenance of their impeachment against the said Samuel Chafe. And that the Clerk do go with the said message.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Governor of Virginia, inclosing document relative to the election of Alexander Wilton to a seat in the House—Referred to the Committee of Elections.

Mr. J. Clay presented the petition of Stephen King praying he may receive the draw back on goods shipped from Philadelphia but which were not put on board the George Washington until the passed the Delaware line in the year 1840.

Mr. Claiborne from the Committee appointed, presented a bill making further provision for the payment of the debts due by the United States—Referred to the committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. Nelson from the Committee appointed on S. Carlon's petition reported in favor of allowing his application, and recommended that a bill be brought in for that purpose—Referred to the same Committee.

A message from the President informed that he had approved and signed the bill making further appropriation for the contingent fund, and made them also a communication in writing, inclosing the report of the Superintendent of the public buildings at Washington.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill for preserving peace in our ports and harbours, and waters under the United States jurisdiction.

Mr. Dorey in the Chair.

After some time spent in debating and amending the same the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Domestic Intelligence.

NEW-JERSEY.

A bill has been passed by the house of representatives of the state of New-Jersey, for forming a canal between the rivers Raritan and Delaware.

Merc. Adv.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

We are informed, by a Gentleman who left Lancaster yesterday morning, that the Senate and House of Representatives of this state were duly organized on Tuesday last.

SIMON SNYDER, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Governor had informed the joint committee of the two Houses, that he would make his communication to the Legislature on Thursday (yesterday) at twelve o'clock.

General MONTGOMERY, one of the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, being unable, from indisposition, to attend at the seat of government, the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives met in convention, and made choice of his son, ROBERT MONTGOMERY, Esquire, to supply his place.

On Wednesday morning the twenty Electors assembled; and, after having first appointed CHARLES THOMSON, Esquire, President, and TIMOTHY MATLACK, Esquire, Secretary, they proceeded to vote for a President of the United States:—The ballots being counted, it appeared, that THOMAS JEFFERSON had twenty votes for the office of President, and GEORGE CLINTON the like number for the office of Vice-President.

The subject, of the forced trade to St. Domingo, becomes generally interesting: it is probable the discussions, which may be expected to take place very soon in congress will command for it an increased degree of attention. We have been informed of one instance of a particular kind of commerce with St. Domingo, the policy, and humanity of which must be doubted by every man whose God is not gain, and whose bible is not his ledger. We are assured that a vessel from this port exported to St. Domingo 70,000 pounds of gun powder, for which one dollar per pound was obtained; that the blacks made part payment with the plate which had belonged to the whites who had been massacred, and that the plate has been brought to this city.

Aurora.

MARYLAND.

We have been favored by a valuable friend at Annapolis, with the issue of the presidential election, it has terminated as had been predicted and two-electors have voted against the almost unanimous wish of the people.

The following is the result:—

Electors who voted for THOMAS JEFFERSON as President and GEORGE CLINTON as Vice President:—

Joseph Wilkinson, John Johnson,
Edward Johnson, John Tyler,
Frisby Tighman, Tobias E. Stanbury,
John Gilpin, William Gleaves,
Perry Spencer—9

Electors who voted for CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY as President and RUFUS KING as Vice President:—

John Parnham, Ephraim King Wilton, American.

N. CAROLINA.

Raleigh, Nov. 29.

We learn by the members of the General Assembly, from Cabarrus county, that the proprietors of the land containing the Gold Ore, continue to find considerable quantities, though no lump any thing like so large as the one dug last year of 23 lb. has been discovered.

A gentleman from Baltimore has lately purchased a Tract of Land adjoining that on which the Gold is found, at six times the intrinsic value of the soil, in expectation of finding Gold thereon, and as the Gold Creek runs through it, it is expected he will not be wholly disappointed.

pointed. But whether sufficient will be found to render his purchase valuable is very doubtful.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 29, 1840.
The Bill for the Establishment of a new Bank in this city, has passed the Lower House, 25 to 23.

KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, November 16.

The resolution which passed the house of representatives of this state, for the suspension of the sale of non-residents' lands six days, was negatived in the Senate.

Information has been received at Vincennes, (I. T.) that the Shaw nation of Indians have killed three American citizens, between the Missouri and Mississippi; and that the chiefs refused to deliver up the murderers.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2.

The Honorable J. B. Provost, Esquire, arrived here on Sunday last, and we are informed will open a Court on Tuesday next.

It is supposed the Council which was summoned to open their session on Monday the 12th inst, will not be able to form a quorum.

His Excellency Don Vicente Folch, Governor of West Florida, arrived here last evening from Baton Rouge, in a Galley, accompanied by several officers of his C. M. His arrival was announced this morning by the discharge of Federal salutes from Fort St. Charles.

CAPT. STEPHEN DECATUR, whose gallant exploit, in burning the Philadelphia frigate, has been the subject of frequent notice, is among those who have again realized themselves in the attack on Tripoli—but the name of his brother, Lieutenant James Decatur, is in the list of those who have fallen; as are also the names of Lieut. Dorsey of Maryland.

N. Y. Merc. Chron.

LIEUT. CALDWELL, who perished before Tripoli, in the second attack on the 9th August, by the blowing up of the gun boat of which he had the command, is, we understand, a son of the late Mr. Samuel Caldwell, of Philadelphia. Mr. Dorsey, who fell by the same accident, is likewise of Philadelphia, and it is said a son of Doctor Dorsey, formerly a surgeon in the navy during the revolutionary war.

Byaccounts from Guadalupe, we learn, that a French frigate from France, was lately captured, and sent into Barbadoes. This is said to be one of the three that sailed with troops for Martinique; one of which got into Trinity, (Martin), and has since got into Port Royal; and one other (the President) after landing the troops at Guadalupe, arrived at Annapolis, with the French Minister to the United States.

N. Y. Merc. Adv.

Letters from the Havana, received at Salem, advise that a proclamation is issued by the government, whereby horses will not be a passport for the admission of American vessels after the 1st of December, and that those only that have slaves on board will be admitted.

Phil. Gaz.

W. INDIES.

By agentleman from St. Thomas, we understand that just before he left that island (about 18 days ago,) a vessel had arrived from Jamaica, with information that the French had abandoned the town of St. Domingo, and had surrendered themselves prisoners to the English.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

WILL be paid to any person who will deliver to the subscriber in this city, a runaway Negro Boy, named CLAIBORNE, about 17 years of age. He has a long and smiling countenance, small legs, is round shouldered, his colour is between black and Mulatto. He has been always employed as a house servant, and does not understand any other kind of business.

He had a great variety of wearing apparel, all of excellent quality, much better than is usually given to servants.

There is great reason to believe that he has been decoyed or inveigled away by the master of a northern trading vessel, and it is probable he will endeavor to go to Norfolk or Hampton for the purpose of getting on board; and as he is well acquainted on the Bay road, and has very good address, he will probably pass for a free man.

THOMAS GILLIAT.

December 18th.

TO BE SOLD,

At Dunkirk, in the County of King & Queen, on Monday the 21st instant, if fair, if not the next fair day, about

25 or 30 LIKELY SLAVES;

Belonging to the estate of Mr. William Hill, dec. consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls. One half of the purchase money will be expected down, and for the other a credit of 12 months will be allowed, on giving bond and approved security. It is expected that bonds due from the said Hill will be admitted for the last payment.

EDWARD HILL, Adm'r.

King & Queen, Dec. 8.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 27th September, a very likely negro man by the name of TOM, sometimes he calls himself Tom Smith, and at other times Smith.—He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, he generally wears a brown broad cloth coat, a fawn-down waistcoat, brown corduroy pantaloons, and shirs ruffled at the bosom, though he may change his dress, as he has a variety of cloths. He is a black, slick, likely, well made fellow, with a very good set of white teeth, and as well as Tremmer, has a small scar on one side of his face, looks like it was the stroke of a whip; he is a proud, artful, cunning fellow, and has a very smooth dissembling tongue. Any person that will bring him home to me, living in Essex county, shall receive Ten Dollars reward, if taken out of the county, and if taken in the county, 5s. All masters of vessels and others are hereby warned from harbouring or carrying the said negro away.

W. GATEWOOD.

Essex, Nov. 30, 1840.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the tenth of last June, a negro man named JOE—about twenty four or five years of age, is about six feet high, of a bright complexion, is cross eyed, and has several of his fore teeth rotted off with the gums; he was formerly the property of capt. Ben. Johnson of Henrico, then the property of capt. Josiah Leek of Gloucester, who sold him to Daniel Williams of Charlotte county. I expect he is lurking about Richmond, or in the